
Title: Rare Animals Vol. 2

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I would like to dedicate
this book to the Royal
Guard of Britannia, for
their assistance in finding
my animals the first time
they escaped from their
confines.

This time, the escape of
my animals is due to the
incompetance of the
imbeciles they decided to
put in charge of the
Moonglow Zoo! Now it is
under new management,
the idiots decided that
the current residents of
the Zoo could just be
released without harming
either Oceanian citizens
or the natural
ecosystems!

The nerve of some people!
I have had new enclosures
commissioned, in a remote
location where no one will
bother my precious pets.

I have acquired two new
species of rare Oceanian
fauna, while I was
searching for my lost
crocodiles and cockatoos.
They are simply delightful,
and I will have to make
sure there are enclosures
for them in the new Zoo
too. Their needs should be
simple to provide for I
think.. so long as the new
pythons don't fancy
cockatoo for lunch!
The Oceanian Carpet
Snake is quite a benign
snake and easily tamed if
hand reared from very
young. Be careful handling

a freshly hatched baby
though!
They are
extremely aggressive until
they are used to
handling. At birth they
weigh in at approximately
ten grams, and reach an
adult size of about 3
metres! They are such a
lovely snake... with
markings resembling the
patterns on a carpet,
hence their common name.
The breeding season is in
August or September,
which is the only time
these may be found
together in pairs in the
wild. They bury soft
shelled eggs like all
reptiles do, leaving them
to hatch around January.

Pythons are wonderfully
adapted for hunting prey.
They first sense their
prey by scent, picking up
the scent by tasting the
air with their forked
tongues. They can see
heat patterns, which they
use to track down their
prey among the branches
of trees (they are mostly
arboreal, having a
flattened body shape for
sitting on branches). They
creep forward slowly,
testing the air until they
are close enough to
strike...

The python coils his long
body into a series of S
shaped curves and literally
throws himself at the
prey, sinking long sharp
teeth into it and
throwing coils of his
body around it. Venom is
not used in this exercise,
instead the weight of
their body and extremely
powerful muscles are used
to crush the prey animal,
which may be rodents or
birds.

The python then walks
their jaw over the
animal, until the whole
prey is swallowed whole.
The digestive juices in
the stomach then dissolve
the animal slowly over
time.

The Dingo is a native
canine species, found only
in the Oceanian region.
They are said to have
come to the region with
the natives that originally
inhabited this continent
before the current
society was formed.

They are a sandy colour
adapted for life in desert
regions.

Unlike more common
canines, Dingoes do not
bark, instead making a
range of whining sounds,
yodelling, purring (like a
cat!) or a coughing noise.
They are also known to
howl in extreme
circumstances.

They have a
different head and face
shape than common dogs,
and only breed on an
annual cycle.
Puppies are born around
between April and August.

They form lifetime bonds
with their families,
whether this be other
dingoes or humans.

They are highly intelligent
and extremely agile, with
a well developed sense of
smell, sight and hearing.
They are strongly
territorial, and like to
view their territory from
a height. Like cats, they
like to use their front
paws like hands, in order
to grasp objects to

explore things just out
of reach.

Their short coats are
sandy coloured, optimised
for desert environments.
Sandy, the female of my
pair has disappeared and I
am extremely worried
about her.